

Hydrilla



Harms Fish, Wildlife, and Economy

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is a federally listed noxious weed that can harm our aquatic resources. It chokes out local aquatic plant communities, interferes with boating and fishing, clogs water intake systems, and adversely changes the dynamics of fish populations.

Hydrilla not only hinders aquatic life, it can also help spread disease to waterfowl and raptors. Hydrilla has been linked to avian vacuolar myelinopathy (AVM). It serves as a host plant to a species of blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) that produces a novel neurotoxin linked to the disease. Studies have shown that removing hydrilla can eliminate the AVM deaths to birds in that area.

Hydrilla's impacts reach farther than just ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. Many local economies in Missouri will be devastated when people are no longer able to fish, float, and enjoy nearby streams and lakes. If hydrilla infests source water supplies, drinking water and hydro power generation will be more costly, which means higher water and electric bills.

How it Spreads

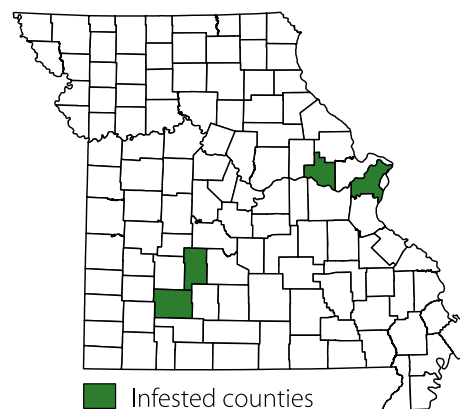
Hydrilla can quickly spread through ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and even streams. It only takes one small piece of plant to start new growth. Hydrilla can be spread by:

- Fragments "hitching a ride" on boat trailers, fishing gear, waterfowl, and wildlife
- Tubers being swallowed by birds and dropped in new locations
- Wildlife and humans relocating fish and plants from infested waters
- Aquarium dumping

Hydrilla has several different methods of propagation including fragmentation, tubers, turions, and seed dispersal. A plant fragment containing at least one leaf whorl has the potential to start a new plant. The more whorls on the fragment, the more likely it will succeed. Tubers are underground growth structures. Under ideal conditions, approximately 6,000 tubers can be produced per square meter. Some hydrilla tubers can stay viable in the soil for at least four years or up to 10 years. Turions are buds that detach from the plant and overwinter on the surface of the sediment. Turions only survive about eight months, but this is long enough for them to produce new plants the following spring. Seed dispersal actually plays a minor role in new plant generation. The persistence of this invasive plant's tubers and multiple methods of propagation have caused experts to label the plant as the "perfect weed."



Kara Tvedt



Missouri Infestations

The first documented sighting of hydrilla in Missouri was in 2012 in a private pond in northeastern Greene County. Since then it has been found in Dallas, Warren, and St. Louis counties.



A young hydrilla plant



Hydrilla hitching a ride on trailer



University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Please Help Control It

Hydrilla can live in any size or type of water body. From backyard water gardens to large lakes and streams, nothing is immune from hydrilla's impact. Water depth and clarity are not deterrents. Hydrilla needs very little light and grows in areas where many native aquatic plants cannot. In clear water, hydrilla has been found at depths of more than 30 feet. Hydrilla can grow up to an inch per day.

Once established, hydrilla is difficult to eradicate. Due to the re-sprouting of tubers in the mud, it takes at least four to five years of successful, season-long control to rid a site of hydrilla. In most cases, control means several applications of expensive aquatic herbicides throughout the growing season each year. Prevention is crucial. Please take the following precautions to prevent the spread of hydrilla.

- **Clean:** When leaving a body of water, remove all mud, plants, fish, or animals before transporting your equipment. Thoroughly clean all fishing gear including boats and trailers after each trip.
- **Drain:** Eliminate any water from your equipment before leaving the area you visited. Always drain water from boats, motors, live wells, etc.
- **Dry:** Dry anything that comes in contact with water.

For more information on cleaning options, go to protectyourwaters.net/prevention. Also, never release plants, fish, or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water. This includes live bait and aquarium contents.

Learn to Identify Hydrilla

- A submerged, rooted plant with whorled leaf pattern with 3 to 8 leaves per whorl, mostly whorled in fives.
- Leaves are narrow and have serrated margins.
- Leaves are roughly 2 to 4 mm wide and 10 to 20 mm long.
- Branching is normally limited until the plant is close to the water's surface.
- Leaf mid-rib is often red.
- Most reliable identification is the potato-like tuber attached to the roots.

Background

Hydrilla is a submerged aquatic plant that is native to the Indian subcontinent and was introduced to the United States in the early 1950s, more than likely through the aquarium trade. Hydrilla has spread from Florida to Maine on the Eastern Seaboard and is even found in the state of Washington. At least 29 states including Missouri are dealing with introduced populations of hydrilla.



For More Information

mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/hydrilla

mdc.mo.gov

For more information or to report a hydrilla sighting, contact your local Missouri Department of Conservation office, found at on.mo.gov/1Z4H0Po, or write:

Hydrilla
Missouri Department of Conservation
Fisheries Division
PO Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180

